Scenes in the Molasses-Flooded Streets of Boston Following Fatal Explosion



Photos Copyright by International Film Service.

WHERE NINE PERSONS WERE KILLED.

Puritan Distilling Company, in Boston. The street in front of the Nine men were killed and forty-three others injured in the plant was literally strewn with wreckage as the above photograph osion of a 2,000,000-gallon tank of molasses at the plant of the

SAILORS AND POLICE SEARCHING FOR BODIES. taken on the scene, shows. Tons of molasses were thrown into the in some places to a depth of two or three feet, impeding fire gines and the work of rescue. air, filling the streets for blocks around with the sticky fluid,

PRESIDENT WINS IN PUBLICITY FIGHT

(Continued from First Page.) with Wilson. French. Italian and in having the gag proposal laid over, sittings. pending suggestions from the corre spondents. American newspaper men led the protest against secrecy, with representatives of the press of Britain. Italy and smaller nations uniting in the demand for publicity—the French dissenting throughout.

During the conversations the President's only reservation was said to be that there should be no publicity on some questions on which there was no final action, lest the report of the proceedings should come out piece meal, thus creating misunder. afternoon. standings which might have serious

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being present at committee meetings cate matters may be discussed, clashes between Statesmen may occur, and there is a possibility that a wrong interpretation might be drawn from such episodes, ro matter how care-

conferences go on, delicate points will be disposed of, and more and more be open. The American conrespondconference. Finally with the aid of ing to invite newspapermen of all night Lloyd George, the President succeeded hations to co-operate in pressing their respective delegations for more public

POINCARE WELCOMES ALL ENVOYS AS THE WORLD

By JOHN EDWIN NEVIN. I. N. S. Staff Correspondent. PARIS, Jan. The world's great-

The foremost conference to order at 3 o'clock at the foreign office.

Questions affecting all of the peoples of the earth, including the creation of a league of nations, designed to make war forever Impossible, will be setled before the conference comes

to an end at Versailles.

comed the envoys in behalf of France in a brief speech immediately after the conference was called to order. All of the members of the American peace delegation, headed by President Wilson were present except Col. E. M. House. He was kept away by illness, but was so much improved that it is thought he would be able to sit with his conferees next week. Fair weather prevailed and an enormous crowd was massed behind the

Inside the foreign office, where Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister received the plenipotentiaries. the scene was one of the utmost bril-

Honor Marshal Foch.

As Marshal Foch and President Poincare entered the conference 100m the band played the "Marseillaise" and all of the envoys stood. Then Premier Clemenceau introduced President Poincare

The delegates again stood as the President departed, the band meanwhile playing "Madelon." The invited guests were then bowed out by the lackeys, the envoys re-seated themselves, the French Premier banged his gavel and the momentous gathering was officially under

The sound of cheers, given for M. Poincare as he was leaving the building, were audible to the delegates as M. Clemenceau called the session to

Among the first of the delegates to arrive at the Quai d'Orsay were Premier Lloyd George, A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary: Premier lemenceau, and Baron Sonnino, the

Italian foreign minister. Mrs. Wilson With President.

President Wilson was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson did not ight from the motor car, but returned to the Murat palace. Secretary Lansing and the Japanese envoys arrived at the same time. There was a picturesque scene in the courtyard where the automobiles, each flying the national flag of its occupants, were parked. Even the automobile bearing the Chinese delegation bore the new five-striped emblem of the oriental power When a couple of store of dele-

mates had arrived they were ushered into the council room. President Wilson is understood to support the theory of unlimited powers for the peace conference, asking for a reduction to the minimum of the preliminary preparations and keeping the decisions for the full

meefings of the envoys. Premier Clemenceau is vigorously supporting an opposite theory, desiring that the bulk of the work be done in committees, leaving to the general sessions only formal approval of the committee decisions.

or executive sessions at which delifully the report were handled.

The President expects that as the meetings will be public until the final sessions, when he hopes they will all ents, however, are not yet satisfied. Japanese delegates refused to agree They see a possibility of only a few to have the press represented at any sessions being open, and are prepar-

PEACE MEETING OPENS

est peace confi opened here this The foremost tesmen of the world, representing the twenty-five nations that had broken with Germany, were gathered about the green This point was covered in the table when Premier Clemenceau rule prohibiting correspondents from called the first session of this historic

Poincare Welcomes. President Poincare formally wel-

military guard, cheering the envoys

publicity with regard to the preliminary conversations now proceeding must be subject to the limitations necessarily imposed by the difficult and delicate nature of their object. The proceedings of a peace conference are far more analogous to the meetings of a cabinet than to those of a legis'ature. Nobody has ever suggested that cabinet meetings should be held in public, and if they were so held the work of government would be-

held in private is in order that differences may be reconciled and agreements reached before the stage of publicity is begun. The essence of the democratic method is not that the deliberations of a government be conducted in pubiic, but that its conclusions be subject to the consideration of a popular chamber and to free and

and by the press.

This vital process would only be hindered if the discussion of every disputed question were opened by a public declaration by each delegation of its own national point of view. Such a declaration would in many cases be

if it were confined to controversy

From The Peace Envoys

fizial communication dealing with the peace conference was issued last

"The President of the United States, the prime ministers and foreign ministers of the allied great powers, assisted by the Japanese ambassadors in Paris and London, met at the Quai d'Orsay today, in the morning from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and in the afternoon from 3 p. m.

The French president of the council read out the terms of the

renewal of the armistice "The meeting decided to give Belgium and Serbia three delegates each at the conference. It was decided also that the King of the Hedjas should be represented by two delegates. The question of the number of delegates for the various powers thus was finally established.

"The program for the opening conference, which will take place at the foreign office tomorrow at o'clock in the afternoon, was afterward arranged.

Examines Publicity Question. "The meeting finally examined into the question of the publicity to be given to the discussions of the conference and unanimously approved the following text to be handed to the press in the name

of the five great powers: "The representatives of the allied and associated powers have given earnest consideration to the question of publicity for the proceedings of the peace conference. They are anxious that public, through the press, should have the fullest information compatible with the safeguarding of the supreme interest of all, which is that a just and honorable settlement should be 'arrived at with the minimum of

Like Cabinet Meeting.

"'It is, however, obvious that come impossible.

"'One reason why cabinets are open discussion on the platform

Not Decided By Majority Vote.

"Representatives of the attied and associated powers are holding questions which affect the vital interests of many nations and upon which they may at present hold many diverse views. These deliberations cannot proceed by the method of a majority vote. No nation can be committed except by the free vote of its own delegates. The conclusions arrived at in these consultations therefore can only be formed by the difficult process of reaching an agree. ment among all

followed by premature public con-

"This would be serious enough between parties within each State

It might be extremely dangerous if, as would often be inevitable, it resulted in controversy between

nations. " Moreover, such public declarations would render the give and take on the part of the delegates themselves, which is essential to a successful negotiation, a matter of infinitely greater difficulty It is also extremely important that the settlement should be not only

just, but speedy. "Every belligerent power is anxious for the early conclusion of peace in order that its armies may be demobilized and that it may return once more to the ways

of peace. 'If premature publicity is given to the negotiations, the proceedings of the peace conference would be interminably protracted and the delegates would be forced to speak not only of the business before the conference, but to concern themselves with the controversies which had been raised by the account of their proceedings

Might Prejudice Results. "'Finally there will often be

very strong reasons against announcing the conclusions of the conversations as they are arrived at. The representatives of a nation may be willing to give their assent on one point, only provided that they receive a concession on another point which has not yet been discussed It will not be possible to judge of the wisdom and justice of the peace settlement until it can be viewed as a whole, and premature announcements might lead to misapprehensions and anxiety as to the ultimate resuits for which there was no real

foundation. 'In calling attention, however, to these necessary limitations of publicity these representatives of the powers do not underrate the importance of carrying public opinion with them in the vast task by which they are confronted. They recognize that unless public opinion approves of the results of their labors they will be nugatory

Full Conference Public.

This reasoning applies with conclusive force to the present conversations between the repre-"With regard to the full con ferences, the following rule was adopted: "Representatives of the press shall be admitted to the meetings of the full conference. but upon necessary occasions the deliberations of the conference

TRY TO LAP NATION TWICE IN FOUR DAYS

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 18 violate the traffic regulations and Major T. C. McCauley, with a past expect to be excused," the circular senger, will try to lap Anielica in an reads. airplane twice in four days. He will start from Fort Worth Sunday morning at 4 o'clock and expects letin today printed an excerpt of an to eat breakfast at El Paso, 700 miles away, and his dinner that evening in San Diego, Returning Monday he will fly to Jacksonville, Pla., and back to Fort Worth on Wednesday. The total distance to be covered is about 6,000 miles. Major McCauley is commander of Talliaferro field here.

BRAZIL TO ELECT PRESIDENT. EIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 18. Nilo

as a result of the deoth of President-

Official Communication BOY, 13, LOSES LEG AFTER ACCIDENT

of 615 D street northwest, is in a critical condition today at the Emergency Hospital suffering from injuries incurred last night when he was thrown from his bicycle at Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest by an automobile operated by Joseph E. Mullen, a sailor stationed at Bolling Field. Whisman's leg was amputated by surgeons.

While walking on Park road near Thirteenth street northwest last night, Folicemen Walter Dunawin and F. D. Hiser, both of the Tenth precinct, operated by Ernest P. Anderson, of 922 Spring road northwest. Dunawin suffered bruises on the face and body Hiser escaped uninjured.

John Callahan, nine years old, of 215 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, was severely injured vesterday when he was knocked down by a street car of the Capital Traction Company at Third street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. The boy was taken to the Emergency Hospital.

Henson Hall, colored, twenty-fiv years old, living on Wheeler road, Md was slightly injured last night when he was knocked down by an automobile on Nichols avenue, near the en trance to St. Elizabeth's Hospital. The automobile also collided with a motorcycle parked at the curb. The motor-cycle was demolished.

An automobile operated by James Carger of 1314 F street northwest collided with an automobile operated by E. W. Porcher, of 1881 Third street northwest, at Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Both machines were badly damaged.

PULLMAN OFF TO

Major Raymond W. Puliman will leave for New York today to make a four-day study of traffic conditions in the metropolis and to hold several. in the metropolis and to hold several conferences on the traffic situation with Deputy Commissioner Harriss, of the New York police department. New York with its large amount of traffic has fewer accidents com- others were smashed by a huge wave, strike, twenty-two suffragettes of the paratively than this city, and some methods employed there may be put ficers and men. into operation her.

Remedies Discussed

The traffic situation, its problems and remedies, were discussed at a suffer. Many men on the sup thought each for building "watch fires of freemeeting of the police captains and when the wave swept the lifeboat dom" in Lafayette Park. lieutenants in Major Pullman's office away. Postmaster Merritt O. Chance has gangplank at Newport News this

employes that the Postoffice Department will not intercede for them if of Washintgon engineers, eight casassume that because they are carry-

ing the United States mail, they can

Quotes The Times.

Major Pullman in the morning bul-"At the beginning of each day in men are to go to Camp Meade. this city fifteen people may make up their minds that today they will be PEACE PARLEY AIR LINE struck by an automobile," the editorial reads. "About every fourth or fifth day, one person in Washington may make up his mind that he will

be killed by an automobile."

"The difficulty about an educa tional campaign on street salety. Pecanba, foreign minister; Ruy Bar- person thinks that the accident is day. bosa, Brazilian ambassador to Argen- going to happen to the other fellow tina; Altino Aranter, and Arthur Ber- If each person thought constantly of nardes will be candidates for the his own personal danger in a busy

Washington Babies Who Will Have to Be ARMY OFFICERS O.K. Introduced to Their Fathers No. 14



MARGARET ELIZABETH LETTOW.

Who was born ten days after her father, Sergt. Charles Harold Lettow, of Troop D, Second United States Cavalry, sailed for France. Margaret Elizabeth is nine months old now and is with her mother

STUDY N. Y. TRAFFIC ENGINEERS TRAINED 22 WOMEN FREED; ILL FROM HUNGER

(Continued from First Page.)

est a returning troop ship has had to suffer. Many men on the ship thought

posted circulars at the Postoffice morning they broke into singing Tex., whose mother is Mrs. Begnigna, garage warning chauffeurs and other "Home, Sweet Home." In addition to the three companies Union of Texas.

any violation of traffic regula- Huron, as well as the 364th field hospital company of the Thirty-first "Chaufters and drivers must not sanitary train, and a heavy mobile ordnance repair shop. There also were about twelve casual officers and 400 sick and wounded

men brought back by the Huron

Camp Humphreys, 3 officers and 122 men are assigned for demobilization at Camp Lee, and 3 officers and 93

The War Department statement to-

day shows that 4 officers and 129 en-

listed men will be demobilized at

FROM LONDON PLANNED

Major Pullman said, "is that each conference will be inaugurated Mon- nizes woman suffrage."

A number of girplanes have been superintendent of the District jail presidency of Brazil. A special elective streets, and of the necessity of gers, including cushion seats and a fused it and are to blame for their ous drugs and alcohol tion will be held within thirty days being careful to avoid mishaps, then table, entirely inclosed with glass conditions. Other prisoners who are being careful to avoid mishaps, then table, entirely inclosed with glass the accident statistician would have The airplanes will make the trip in and were treated just as the women Take it Today. two hours.

Faint and weak from their hunger according to the story related by of- National Woman's Party today were conveyed to their headquarters in Even officers of the transport Jackson place on stretchers in ambuthought the trip was one of the hard- lances from the District jail, where they completed five-day sentences

The first suffragette to be removed As the troops marched down the was Miss Elizabeth Cobb. of Houston, Cobb, president of the Farm Women's

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the develops that they have been guilty nal companies were on board the National Woman's Party, told The Times that Miss Cobb's condition was serious, as were the conditions of the other suffragettes who had been confined in the prison.

Miss Mildred Morris, of Denver, colo., a newspaper woman, formerly with the committee on public information, was the second woman taken in an ambulance.

The released prisoners are being when you take treated by physicians at the headquarters of the Woman's Party. When ters of the Woman's Party. When they recover they plan to return Father John's Medicine to their homes and hold suffrage demonstrations.

"Despite the condition in which the women were taken from the jail this build new flesh and morning," said Miss Paul, "there will be more 'watch fire' meetings and

for your cold and to

LONDON, Jan. 18. A regular actial other demonstrations of suffragettes strength, because it is cass ger service between London and not only here in Washington, but in connection with the peace other cities, until the Senate recog-"If the women are ill," said the cho oroform, codeine, atted up for the service. They have this morning, "it is due to their own a comfortable cabin for two passen- wishes. They were offered food, re-

THE COMMON CAUSE Washington is keyed to a high pitch as the formal peace parleys in the interest of the common cause open

this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock within earshot of the recent theater of the It was in the interest of a commo cause that nearly every Washington

and every American family contributed in flesh and blood or cash. "The Common Cause," an elaborate moving picture production which begins a four-day run tomorrow at war story, but not a war picture, that

big family played in the struggle. As Washingtonians read the daily dispatches from the peace table, they may see the picture giving them a clearer insight into why Americans entered the fight; why America wants a hand in the peace deliberations; why it was their fight, and how the boys

is like a message from the trenches-

a graphic story of the part America's

fared "over there." Four hundred army officers from the general staff and War College put their "O-keh" on "The Common Cause" after a private showing at the Columbia. Several of the officers have sent Manager Frederick B Klein, of the Columbia, personal notes praising the production. They agree that the picture contains no impossible situations and no exaggerated war

Coming right to the threshold of the peace parleys, "The Common Causel gives a number of interesting angles to the war situations that have in a way been overlooked.

